

# Kansas Report Card

## Tobacco Prevention and Control Spending **F**

FY2011 State Funding for Tobacco Control Programs:	\$1,878,018
FY2011 Federal Funding for State Tobacco Control Programs:	\$1,652,499*
FY2011 Total Funding for State Tobacco Control Programs:	\$3,530,517
CDC Best Practices State Spending Recommendation:	\$32,100,000
Percentage of CDC Recommended Level:	11%

\*Includes regular funding from the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention as well as tobacco-related grants to states and communities from federal stimulus and health care reform funds.

## Smokefree Air **A**

### OVERVIEW OF STATE SMOKING RESTRICTIONS:

Government Worksites:	<b>Prohibited</b>
Private Worksites:	<b>Prohibited</b>
Schools:	<b>Prohibited</b>
Child Care Facilities:	<b>Prohibited</b>
Restaurants:	<b>Prohibited</b>
Bars:	<b>Prohibited</b>
Casinos/Gaming Establishments:	<b>Restricted (tribal establishments exempt)</b>
Retail Stores:	<b>Prohibited</b>
Recreational/Cultural Facilities:	<b>Prohibited</b>
Penalties:	<b>Yes</b>
Enforcement:	<b>Yes</b>
Preemption:	<b>No</b>
Citation:	KAN. STAT. ANN. §§ 21-4009 to 21-4014



Thumbs up for Kansas for passing and implementing a law prohibiting smoking in almost all public places and workplaces, including restaurants and bars.

## Cigarette Tax **D**

Tax Rate per pack of 20: \$0.79

## Cessation **F**

### OVERVIEW OF STATE CESSATION COVERAGE:

#### STATE MEDICAID PROGRAM:

Medications: **All health plans cover NRT Patch; some health plans cover NRT Gum, Varenicline (Chantix) and/or Bupropion (Zyban)**

Counseling: **Some health plans cover group counseling**

Barriers to Coverage: **Some health plans have limits on duration, annual limits on quit attempts and/or require minimal co-payments**

#### STATE EMPLOYEE HEALTH PLAN(S):

Medications: **Covers all 7 recommended cessation medications\***

Counseling: **Covers phone and online counseling**

Barriers to Coverage: **Co-payments required, counseling required to get medications and dollar limit on benefits**

#### STATE QUITLINE:

Investment Per Smoker: **\$0.22; CDC recommends an investment of \$10.53/smoker**

#### OTHER CESSATION PROVISIONS:

Private Insurance Mandate: **No provision**

Citation: See Kansas Tobacco Cessation Coverage page for specific sources.

\*The 7 recommended cessation medications are: NRT Gum, NRT Patch, NRT Nasal Spray, NRT Inhaler, NRT Lozenge, Varenicline (Chantix) and Bupropion (Zyban).

## Kansas Behind the Scenes:



The American Lung Association in Kansas continued to work with agency and coalition partners to eliminate secondhand smoke exposure, reduce tobacco use in children and adults, and provide tobacco cessation programs for adults wanting to break the addictive cycle of tobacco use.

A historic win was achieved during 2010 when on February 25 the Kansas Legislature passed the Kansas Indoor Clean Air Act—a comprehensive smokefree law prohibiting smoking in all public places and places of employment, including bars and restaurants, which went into effect on July 1, 2010. This victory for public health was a long and winding road, with many challenges along the way, but elected officials recognized the need to place public health above business concerns.

The law did face several challenges throughout the state, the most notable being in Wichita (Kansas' largest city) led by 15 Wichita business owners contending that the local Wichita law was more stringent than the state law. This challenge was rejected by a judge and Wichita was brought under the state law on August 31, 2010. While the new state law has one major exemption—for state-owned casinos, which, unfortunately, was necessary for the bill's passage—the American Lung Association is pleased that Kansas is now one of the ever-growing number of states enacting strong statewide smokefree laws.

In 2010, in addition to championing the smokefree law, Gov. Mark Parkinson also put his support behind increasing the state cigarette tax by 55 cents to \$1.34 per pack, the national cigarette tax average as of the beginning of 2010. Surprisingly, the legislature did approve a temporary state sales tax increase, but left the cigarette tax at 79 cents per pack despite strong public support for the cigarette tax.

Adult smoking rates in Kansas have remained level over the past few years at approximately 18 percent in 2009, according to the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC)'s Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System. However, the high school smoking rate showed a significant decrease from 20.6 percent in 2007 to 16.9 percent in 2009, according to CDC's Youth Risk Behavioral Surveillance System. This is encouraging news although increasing the state cigarette tax could potentially reduce the number of youth who start smoking even further.

In 2011, the American Lung Association in Kansas will continue to advocate for increasing the tobacco tax and providing cessation coverage for all Kansans who would like to quit using tobacco products. We will also defend all challenges to the Kansas Indoor Clean Air Act and other enforcement issues that may arise.

### Kansas State Facts

Economic Costs Due to Smoking:	\$1,700,505,000
Adult Smoking Rate:	17.8%
High School Smoking Rate:	16.9%
Middle School Smoking Rate:	4.3%
Smoking Attributable Deaths:	3,883
Smoking Attributable Lung Cancer Deaths:	1,202
Smoking Attributable Respiratory Disease Deaths:	1,148

Adult smoking rate is taken from CDC's Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System, 2009 Prevalence Data. High school smoking rate is taken from the 2009 Youth Risk Behavioral Surveillance System. Middle school smoking rate is taken from the 2009 Kansas Youth Tobacco Survey.

Health impact information is taken from the Smoking Attributable Mortality, Morbidity and Economic Costs (SAMMEC) software. Smoking attributable deaths reflect average annual estimates for the period 2000-2004 and are calculated for persons aged 35 years and older. They do not take into account deaths from burns or secondhand smoke. Respiratory diseases include pneumonia, influenza, bronchitis, emphysema and chronic airway obstruction. The estimated economic impact of smoking is based on smoking-attributable health care expenditures in 2004 and the average annual productivity losses for the period 2000-2004.

To get involved with your American Lung Association, please contact:

#### American Lung Association in Kansas

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